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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: THE FOREIGN WHEAT SITUATION.

CROP PROSPECTS

WHEAT AND RYE

Conditions in Western Canada are generally favorable and the season is earlier than for the last two years according to the official report as of May 1.

The abandonment of winter wheat in Canada amounts to 4 per cent of the area sown, or the same loss as that of last year. Allowing for abandonment, the acreage remaining for harvest is now placed at 798,000 acres compared with 774,000 acres harvested in 1924. The present condition of the winter wheat crop indicates a yield equal to 23.8 bushels per acre, the average for the period 1915-24, provided average conditions prevail throughout the remainder of the season. Last year the winter wheat conditions improved after May 1 and the yield was considerably above this average, being finally estimated at 28.8 bushels per acre.

There has been little change in the European crop outlook. The crop reports as of May 1 for Germany, Austria, Poland and Bulgaria indicate conditions of cereal crops above average. In Germany and Austria the condition of winter wheat is slightly better than was reported on April 1. Barley in Austria also shows some improvement. Other cereals are about the same. In England and Wales winter cereals are backward. Germination of spring cereals has been slow but stands are even and regular.

In French Morocco wheat is reported as satisfactory and barley and oats are average. The condition of the Egyptian wheat crop has improved during the month of April. The condition of the barley crop is unchanged.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

WHEAT AND RYE - CONT'D.

During the week revised estimates of wheat and rye acreage have been received for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Morocco. These estimates, with totals of other estimates received to date, are as follows:

WINTER CEREALS 1923-24, 1924-25

Item	: 1923-24	: 1924-25	: Decrease from 1923-24	: Increase over 1923-24
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: Per Cent	: Per Cent
WHEAT				
Total 16 coun-tries.....	122,022	119,240	2.3	
Canada.....	774	798		3.1
Czechoslovakia..	1,330	1,522		14.4
Bulgaria.....	1,989	2,513		26.3
Luxemburg.....	18	21		16.7
Morocco.....	2,332	2,516		7.9
Total 21 coun-tries.....	128,465	126,610	1.4	
RYE				
Total 13 coun-tries.....	24,705	25,978		5.2
Czechoslovakia..	2,008	1,522	24.2	
Bulgaria.....	350	423		20.9
Switzerland.....	48	44	8.3	
Luxemburg.....	20	17	15.0	
Total 17 coun-tries.....	27,131	27,934		3.1

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

BARLEY

Increased barley acreages are reported in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The barley acreage of Bulgaria is estimated at 551,000 acres against 525,000 acres harvested last year. In Czechoslovakia the area is 1,709,000 acres compared with a 1924 harvested area of 1,676,000 acres.

OATS

The area sown to oats in Czechoslovakia amounts to 2,069,000 acres compared with 2,090,000 acres harvested in 1924. The acreage of oats in Bulgaria is estimated as 395,000 acres compared with 373,000 acres harvested last year.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

CORN

Bulgaria has planted a larger corn acreage this year than last, the estimate for the current season amounting to 1,493,000 acres as compared with 1,465,000 acres harvested last year. Czechoslovakia reports 389,000 acres, which is the same as the acreage harvested last year.

SUGAR

The condition of the German sugar beet crop on May 1 was reported to be slightly above average, according to a cable received by the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute at Rome.

Earlier estimates of the Porto Rican sugar crop are likely to be considerably exceeded, according to W. F. Callander, Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from the island. The general opinion of managers of a number of the Centrals is that if the weather conditions continue favorable, a crop of about 600,000 short tons will probably be produced. This is 10 to 15 per cent above the earlier estimates, some of the Centrals producing from 20 to 25 per cent more sugar than was anticipated last fall. While the sucrose content has been somewhat disappointing, the tonnage of cane is much larger than was expected. In fact, it is so great that it is unlikely that the mill capacity of the island will be sufficient to take care of it. There is still much cane to be ground, and the season for grinding is far advanced. These factors may tend to reduce the present estimates of production unless weather conditions continue favorable.

COTTON

In Egypt the growth of cotton has been delayed by cold and windy weather, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Private reports state that unusually extensive replantings have become necessary. E. Caramano & Co. of Alexandria estimate the area of the 1925-26 crop to be about 2,250,000 acres, an increase of about 160,000 acres over their estimate for the past year. A probable increase in acreage from last year is also reported by Consul Ives at Alexandria.

An increase over last year is likely in the 1925-26 crop of the growing area near Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, according to Consul Oscar C. Harper of that city. Planting is now under way and the probable yield is forecast at 8,000 to 9,000 bales. No definite estimate is available for production in that district last year. This increase and possible increases already reported for Lower California will not approach offsetting the losses expected in the Laguna region.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

COTTON - CONT'D.

In Uganda, Eastern Province, Consul Avra M. Warren at Nairobi reports that many plants have been uprooted and food crops planted instead as a consequence of the cold and wet weather during the first half of January. Later sown cotton is bearing well and heavy pickings are taking place.

The Rhodesian cotton crop promises to be a good one, in spite of the excessive rains, states a writer in the "African world" of April 25, 1925.

OIL FRUITS AND SEEDS

The flax area of Czechoslovakia is reported to be 57,000 acres for 1925 compared with 54,100 acres in 1924 according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The hemp area was placed at 29,000 acres which is practically the same as in 1924. Both crops in that country are used both for fiber and seed.

The outlook for the peanut crop in the Transvaal, Union of South Africa, is reported by Consul General D. C. Poole at Cape Town to be poorer than for last season, while in Natal it is somewhat better.

The olive outlook is excellent in the Leghorn district of Italy, the most important olive producing region of the country, according to Consul Jackson.

The production of olive oil in Portugal from the 1924 olive crop is reported by the International Institute at 87,910,000 pounds as compared with 95,920,000 pounds from the 1923 crop. These two crops are the largest reported in the past ten years.

The mustard seed outlook in the Catania district of Italy is stated by Consul Dorsey to indicate a yield 75 per cent greater than in 1924.

FRUITS AND NUTS

The grape crop of the Leghorn district of Italy is expected to be luxuriant and good crops of all other fruits are indicated, according to Consul Jackson. He states that rains have been abundant and frequent through most of April. Almond conditions in southern Italy and Sicily are reported by Consul Dorsey to be about normal, the damage from cold weather in March being much less than at first believed. The summer lemon crop of that region, however, did not survive so well, having been damaged somewhat by hail.

Fruit conditions in the Union of South Africa are good in most districts.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK BUTTER MAKES GAIN OVER COPENHAGEN: Butter prices in London and Copenhagen on May 15, showed little change from the preceeding week, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at London, but 92 score in New York gained 2 cents, putting it 7 cents above Copenhagen. The London market is reported quiet, with Danish continuing its gradual decline to 39 1/4 cents. Dutch butter held firm while New Zealand strengthened to 38 1/2 cents, with Irish selling at a similar figure. Price details appear on page 600. On May 9, shipments afloat from Australia and New Zealand totaled 43,512,000 pounds against 15,213,000 pounds a year ago. Of the 1925 figure, 30,912,000 pounds come from New Zealand and 12,600,000 pounds from Australia. For the 1924 date the figures were 15,213,000 and 5,882,000 pounds respectively.

BRITISH BACON MARKET STRONGER IN APRIL.- Imports of bacon into Great Britain during April were lower at 73 million pounds than for any month since November 1924 and about 2 million pounds below the total for March, 1925, according to a cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Imports from Denmark, however, increased to 37,744,000 pounds from 36,736,000 pounds for March. Canadian supplies decreased nearly 3 million pounds to 10,640,000 pounds. Prices rose almost \$1.00 per 100 pounds during the month. Supplies of hams were also short at 10,640,000 pounds, being about 5 million pounds below March and almost as low as December 1924. Lard supplies showed little change.

Bacon prices in British markets during the week ending May 13, showed improvement over the previous week for the first time in a month, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. There was practically no change in the prices of American wiltshires, but Danish at \$25.75 and Canadian at \$21.65 were \$1.30 and \$.90 per hundred pounds higher, respectively, than the previous week. The marketing of hogs in both Ireland and England continues smaller than at this time a year ago.

THE GERMAN HOG SLAUGHTER LIGHTER.- The first two weeks of May have witnessed generally lower marketings of hogs in Germany, accompanied by some improvement in prices, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. Figures cabled for 14 markets, while as yet unconfirmed, indicate a decrease of 22 per cent for the two weeks ending May 13, as compared with the previous two weeks. Hogs of 220 to 265 pounds weight averaged \$13.45 at Berlin for the week ending May 13, compared with \$12.95 the previous week. Lard prices at Hamburg also strengthened, averaging \$18.00 as compared to \$17.45 for the week ending May 6.

F R U I T N E W S

INCREASING BRITISH USE OF GRAPEFRUIT.- British consumption of grapefruit increased by nearly 80 per cent during the year ending March 31, 1925, according to Alfred Nutting, Clerk in the American Consulate General at London. Practically unknown outside of London a few years ago, grapefruit is stocked by most retail fruit merchants and by wholesalers for the expected increased British and continental demand. Florida fruit is now available in London in sizes of 96, 30, 70 and 54 to the box.

ISLE OF PINES WILL EXPORT FEWER GRAPEFRUIT.- Shipments of grapefruit from the Isle of Pines for 1926 will be less than the 225,300 70-pound crates exported during 1924, according to Charles Forman, American Consul at Nueva Gerona. Unfavorable growing conditions have reduced the crop of early grapefruit which will start moving in August.

HEAVIER SPANISH ORANGE EXPORTS.- Up to March 28, orange exports from Spain totaled 9 million cases for the 1924-26 season against 7 million up to the same date of 1924, according to C. S. Edwards, American Consul at Valencia. While exports continued heavy throughout March shippers lost heavily through low prices resulting from more fruit arriving in bad condition in British and German markets, and through the high prices demanded by growers.

MORE AUSTRALIAN APPLES FOR GREAT BRITAIN.- Australia expects to export 1,750,000 cases of apples during the season recently opened, according to Alfred Nutting, Clerk in the American Consulate General at London, who quotes the Australian High Commissioner: That figure would exceed the 1924 exports by about 250,000 boxes of about 130 apples per box. It is said that this season's shipments are superior in quality to those of last year.

FEWER SPANISH RAISINS AVAILABLE.- Of the 1924 Spanish raisin crop, 47 million pounds had been exported by March 31, 1925, leaving very small supplies on hand, which will be exhausted by the time the new crop is ready, according to C. S. Edwards, American Consul at Valencia. Exports of the 1923 crop on March 31, 1924, reached 33 million pounds. The new crop is reported to have suffered some damage from the cold wave experienced in March.

GREAT BRITAIN BUYS MORE AMERICAN RAISINS.- British imports of dried raisins during the first quarter of 1925 equalled only 9-1/2 million pounds against 10 million pounds for the same period of 1924, according to Alfred Nutting, Clerk in the American Consulate General at London. Of the 1925 figure the United States supplied 45 per cent or 5.9 million pounds, against only 11 per cent or 1.1 million pounds last year. Australia is now second to the United States in sales of raisins to Great Britain with 2.7 million pounds for the quarter January - March, 1925.

REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE
April 15 - May 15, 1925.

Growing conditions in most wheat producing countries are better than they were this time last year. In Canada conditions are especially good, but estimates for India and the United States indicate a combined reduction of 190 million bushels. India is not expected to have an exportable surplus, and present conditions indicate that the United States will be on a domestic price basis for the greater part, if not all of the season. For about 2/3 of the Northern Hemisphere wheat areas, the acreage is 2 million below that of last season.

Wheat areas reported to date in 15 European countries outside of Russia are slightly larger than last year. Yields equal to that of the last ten year average would result in a crop about 1 per cent below that of 1924, although indications now point to yields above average. All of the Western European countries report improved conditions over those of the preceding month. The lower Danube countries continue to report improvements, although it is feared that earlier damage from drought will not be overcome completely this season. Reports on Russia indicate some improvement there, but there is not yet any indication as to whether or not Russia will have wheat to export.

Wheat exports from the southern countries have declined sharply, Argentina breaking from 19.5 million bushels in March to 9.5 million bushels in April. Australian exports dropped from 28 million bushels in March to less than 17 million for the following month. India, whose season is practically over, exported only 33,000 bushels against 2.4 million in March, with little prospect of there being an exportable surplus from the new crop. On April 1, the visible supply of wheat, according to Broomhall, amounted to 296 million bushels, not including Australia, against 316 million on March 1. If the Australian figures were included, the visible supply on April 1, 1925, would equal that of the same date a year ago, when the figure stood at 320 million bushels, the largest visible supply of any April 1, during the last five years. Wheat afloat on April 1, for Great Britain, the continent and for order totaled 84 million bushels against 86 million bushels on March 1, with stocks appreciably lower in importing countries. Prices have had a tendency to strengthen and may be expected to maintain levels favorably comparable with those of last year.

Cotton exports for April amounted to 485,022 bales against 750,000 bales in March and 322,503 bales for April 1924. Exports for the season to April 30 ran to 7,876,000 bales, against 5,339,000 bales for the same period of 1924. Of the March exports for the last two years, Germany has taken more American cotton than has Great Britain, with the latter country regaining the lead in April. As usual, most of the exports for the ten months period were taken by British mills, where conditions have not shown many signs of improving.

During April there occurred the seasonal shift of interest in dairying from the Southern to the Northern Hemisphere. While Australia and New Zealand are still exporting record quantities of butter and cheese for this time of year, the seasonal increase in European dairying is reflected in reduced milk prices in Berlin and London. The bolstering effect of German demand upon the London market may now be expected to diminish as domestic supplies increase. In America, the more abundant European supplies are reflected in the fact that for the first time since July 1924, 92 score butter in New York was substantially higher than best Danish in London.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION

The most striking development during the past year in the foreign meat situation is the rapid growth of the continental market for Argentine frozen beef. According to the preliminary official figures, which are subject to revision, Argentine beef exports in the calendar year 1924 totaled 1,667,163,000 pounds, an increase of 40 per cent over the record exports of 1923. The unofficial, but usually reliable, reports of Weddell and Co., credit Argentina with exporting 1,868,368,000 pounds during 1924. Of the official preliminary total, the United Kingdom took 1,153,758,000 pounds, an increase of 11 per cent. Exports to other countries, chiefly Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands and Germany reached 508,021,000 pounds in 1924 against 167,160,000 in the preceding year, an increase of over 300 per cent. Shipments to the United States amounted to 5,384,000 pounds for 1924 against 1,413,000 during 1923. Details appear on page 573.

The total imports of frozen beef into Continental Europe during 1924 were, according to the estimates of Weddell and Co., about 918,000,000 pounds. Of this total Argentina furnished more than two thirds, the other third coming from Uruguay, Brazil and Australia, with small quantities from New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States. In addition there was a considerable importation into European countries of live cattle for slaughter. Canada shipped about 80,000 head chiefly to England, and Uruguay shipped about 41,000 head, chiefly to continental markets.

While beef shipments were larger than in any previous year, the shipments of mutton and lamb were smaller than in any year since 1919. The high price of wool apparently led sheep owners to retain their sheep for wool rather than to send them to market even at the relatively high prices which ruled during the year for mutton and lamb.

The latter half of 1924 witnessed the beginning of a downward trend in world production of pork and pork products, as the result of the exceptionally heavy slaughtering of 1922, 1923 and early 1924, in practically every pork producing country of importance, with the exception of Germany. The relatively high prices of corn and other feeds has had its effect in nearly all these countries. The outstanding feature of this development has been the sharp reduction in supplies of American pork and pork products, which ordinarily constitute about two-thirds of the volume of international trade in such products. The resultant higher prices brought about a decrease of nearly 25 per cent in American exports of bacon and hams in 1924, and a decline of 9 per cent in the exports of lard. Ireland and several of the smaller pork exporting countries around the Baltic are producing much less bacon for export than a year ago, and some tendency downward is also apparent in Denmark and Great Britain. Slaughterings have recently been heavy enough in Germany and The Netherlands to cause some apprehension as to production during the latter part of the year.

It seems probable considering the relation of hog and feed prices, and the recent trend of slaughtering, that world production of pork will continue to decrease during the balance of 1925, and that no material increase will occur before the spring of 1926. Continued shortage of feed supplies might conceivably delay increased production even longer.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION

Argentina

The year 1924 brought some recovery of the cattle industry of Argentina from the severe depression following the collapse of the war time boom. The way had been prepared for renewed prosperity in the previous year by a very general liquidation of the industry and deflation of land values and overhead costs. Owing to the increased European demand for beef, prices of special steers for chilled beef in the Buenos Aires market increased from the equivalent of \$3.19 per 100 pounds live weight in January 1924 to \$5.95 in October. The December average price was \$5.42, but in the early months of 1925 the market strengthened again and the average price of special steers in March was \$6.20 per 100 pounds, the highest price since November 1920.

New high records were made during 1924 in cattle slaughterings and in beef exports with an inspected slaughter of 4,321,000 head and an estimated total slaughter which is usually about twice the inspected slaughter, of about 8,600,000 head. Total exports, according to preliminary official estimates amounted to 1,567,163,000 pounds and according to unofficial estimates to 1,868,868,000 pounds.

Weather conditions, however, were very unfavorable during the year. The country was visited by a severe drought which started in March and was not generally broken until the middle of December. The winter drought in itself was not serious, but when the spring rains also failed, the pasture situation in many parts of the country became desperate. In order to lighten the ranges and avoid heavy loss, unusually large numbers of cattle were sent to market in November and December. Fortunately for the owners, prices were high and weakened only a few cents under the pressure of heavy marketings. Heavy general rains in the latter part of December and in January, however, have put the ranges and the alfalfa pastures in good condition, and it is not thought that the prolonged drought wrought any permanent damage.

The total number of cattle in Argentina in 1922 was reported as 37,000,000 as compared with 25,867,000 in 1914. Assuming the same number of cattle in 1924 as in 1922, the total slaughterings in 1924 amount to 23.3 per cent, which seems rather heavy when it is considered that the steers marketed in Argentina are usually from 3 to 4 years old. There is, however, a recent tendency toward earlier marketing and it is therefore possible that the slaughtering rate of 1924 may be maintained without reducing the herd. On the other hand, Mr. John Boyd Cramsie, an Australian cattle man of wide experience, who recently visited Argentina, testified before the British Royal Commission on Food Prices, that the Argentine cattle industry had about reached its limits of expansion and that the exports of the past year were made only by cutting into the cattle reserve.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

The Argentine sheep industry has also been more prosperous during the past year, on account of higher prices both for wool and mutton. Exports of frozen mutton and lamb in 1924 were slightly larger than in previous years but with the total number of sheep reduced to around 30,000,000 from a maximum of about 75,000,000 about 30 years ago, it is not likely that mutton exports will be greatly increased, especially since cattle prices have improved.

ARGENTINA: Exports of chilled and frozen beef and frozen mutton
by countries, 1913, 1922-24.

Kind of Meat and Country to which exported	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1922	1923	1924
BEEF, FRESH, CHILLED	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
AND FROZEN:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom	747,633	833,969	1,026,768	1,153,753
United States	7,873	3,040	1,413	5,384
Italy	5,571	944	12,099	93,504
France	1,852	17,626	33,911	105,775
Netherlands	1,506	7,890	23,567	88,612
Belgium	1,058	13,250	47,968	141,277
Germany .....	.....	16,239	49,604	71,513
Other countries	7,274	48	11	7,340
Total	772,767	893,006	1,195,341	1,667,163
MUTTON, FROZEN:				
United Kingdom	106,557	167,889	169,117	153,213
France	1,193	4,070	5,073	10,783
United States	397	6,863	1,091	8,918
Italy	201	22	44	626
Belgium	0	0	1,984	5,875
Germany	0	787	1,294	2,218
Netherlands	0	459	101	498
Other countries	1,659	13	80	222
Total	110,007	180,103	178,784	182,353

Compiled from Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agrícola. El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Estadística Agro-Pecuaría.

ARGENTINA: Nationality of capital in packing plants, 1924.

Nationality	Subscribed Capital	Percent of Total
	(Thousand Dollars)	Per cent
American	46,233	52.52
British	23,232	26.37
Anglo-Argentine	12,623	14.33
Anglo-Dutch	5,089	5.77
Argentine	839	1.01
Total	88,115	100.00

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura de Argentina. October 16, 1924.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

ARGENTINA: Capital in packing plants, 1924.

Companies	Location of plant	Authorized Capital	Subscribed Capital		Nationality
			Amount	Percent of total	
		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	100.00	
Swift de la	La Plata				
	Rio Gallegos	16,830	16,830	19.10	American
Plata	San Julian				
Armour de la	La Plata				
Plata	Santa Cruz	16,830	16,830	19.10	American
La Blanca	Avellaneda	8,415	8,415	9.55	American
Wilson de la					
Argentine	P. Alsina	4,208	4,208	4.77	American
	Avellaneda				
Sansinena	Cuatreceros	12,623	12,623	14.33	Anglo-Argentin
Anglo-South	Zarate				
American	Cospaya	6,157	6,157	7.00	British
English and					
Dutch	Las Palmas	5,089	5,089	5.77	Anglo-Dutch
Smithfield and					
Argentine	Zarate	6,352	4,771	5.41	British
Argentine Terra					
del Fuego	Santa Cruz	339	339	1.01	Argentine
	Colon, Entre				
Liebig	Rios	10,503	9,531	10.59	British
	Santa Elena,				
Bovril	E. R.	4,453	2,973	3.37	British
Total		92,453	38,115	100.00	

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura de Argentina. October 16, 1924.

Uruguay

The same conditions which affect the cattle industry in Argentina also affect the industry in the neighboring country of Uruguay. Uruguay has also shared in the development of European markets for frozen beef and in addition has exported in the past year over 40,000 head of live cattle to Europe for slaughter. Beef exports amounted to 267,000,000 pounds according to the estimates of Waddell and Co., as compared with 240,000,000 pounds in 1923. This beef was about equally distributed between British and continental markets. The drought was a serious handicap to the industry in Uruguay as well as in Argentina, but the higher prices obtained for stock which had to be sold compensated for the drought losses.

An official cattle census was completed in December 1924, showing 3,431,613 head of cattle in Uruguay as compared with 7,402,452 head in 1915.

Sheep have increased in Uruguay from 11,475,000 in 1915 to 14,514,060 in 1924. Mutton exports in 1924, however, were smaller than in 1923, indicating that the tendency has been to increase the flocks for wool rather than to develop the trade in frozen mutton and lamb.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

Australia.

In Australia the sheep industry is relatively more important than the cattle industry and in pre-war years the exports of mutton and lamb were nearly equal by weight to the exports of beef, while at the same time Australia was the world's greatest source of wool. Because of its greater distance from British and French markets during the war, with almost impossible transportation difficulties to overcome, the Australian meat trade did not profit so much from war conditions as did the meat trade of Argentina and Uruguay, nor has there been any real return to the prosperity of the years just preceding the war. Exports of both beef and mutton have shown wide variation from year to year.

In 1924 there was some improvement in the situation toward the end of the year with higher prices in world markets, and this improvement has continued in 1925. Exports of mutton and lamb, however, were very small, as lambing was not up to expectations in the previous year, and there was a tendency to retain the sheep for wool. Even with mutton exports amounting to only 40,000,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1924, and about 45,000,000 pounds in the calendar year 1924, however, according to Weddel and Co., the number of sheep in the Commonwealth was reduced from 80,625,000 in 1923 to 76,752,000 in 1924.

The number of cattle in Australia was reported as 13,568,799 in 1924. Exports of beef are reported as 105,000,000 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1924, and are estimated by Weddel as 165,000,000 pounds for the calendar year 1924.

Weather conditions in Australia were on the whole favorable in 1924, and pastures are reported to be in good condition.

The Australian meat trade operates a large number of small packing houses which in 1924 numbered 54 as compared with less than one fourth that number in Argentina, which produce ten times the total Australian output. Recently a test shipment of chilled beef was sent to the United Kingdom and is reported to have arrived in good condition. It is hoped that the new chilling process used in this shipment will eventually enable Australia to compete with Argentina in chilled as well as in frozen meat.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of frozen beef and mutton by countries,
1913, 1922-1924.

Kind of meat and Countries to which exported	Year ending : December 31 :		Year ending June 30	
	1913	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
BEEF, FROZEN:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	169,563	108,672	112,317	62,310
Philippine Islands:	14,535	8,094	4,780	8,443
Italy	6,357	1/	67	8,512
United States	5,038	72	100	1/
Egypt.....	3,591	1,904	5,228	3,242
Hawaiian Islands...	2,356	555	2,090	230
Other Pacific Is. :	54	111	181	1/
Malaya (British)...	2,054	2,393	2,216	1,909
Germany.....	1,814	1/	17,322	5,438
Malta.....	1,142	1/	1,224	2,003
Netherlands East :				
Indies.....	500	409	349	375
Hongkong.....	424	611	511	1,445
Gibraltar.....	354	1/	353	1,255
France.....	349	784	1,802	625
Ceylon.....	222	322	457	320
Japan.....	37	213	398	885
Belgium.....	35	1/	2,452	7,728
Netherlands.....	1/	1/	490	164
Other countries....	9,694	27	114	295
Total.....	218,919	124,167	152,951	105,184
MUTTON, FROZEN:				
United Kingdom	191,440	88,632	162,653	35,997
Germany	5,144	1/	711	2
Canada.....	1,663	329	203	251
Union of S. Africa:	1,550	75	179	156
Malta.....	1,059	1/	269	0
Malaya (British)...	929	1,090	1,107	847
Philippine Islands:	779	289	209	134
Egypt.....	633	173	984	463
Hongkong.....	401	391	432	492
Ceylon.....	365	397	340	416
Hawaiian Islands...	91	202	333	176
Other Pacific Is..:	24	78	45	1/
Japan.....	2/	7	18	433
Gibraltar.....	1/	1/	93	229
Other countries....	854	49	32	109
Total.....	204,932	91,715	167,613	39,805

1/ If any, included in other countries.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue. Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

New Zealand

The trend of the cattle industry in New Zealand is rather toward production of dairy products than of beef, but since beef and veal are important by-products of dairying, the improved prices for frozen meat have added greatly to the income of New Zealand farmers. Exports of frozen beef and veal in 1924 amounted to 72,700,000 pounds as compared with 82,300,000 pounds in 1923.

New Zealand is the most important source of supply for the frozen mutton and lamb sold on British markets. In 1924 exports of mutton and lamb amounted to 278,000,000 pounds as compared with 250,000,000 pounds in 1923. The United Kingdom is practically the only market for mutton and lamb and in 1924 New Zealand furnished nearly one half of the total imported supply. Weather conditions in 1924 were excellent for livestock, and both the cattle and sheep industries ended the year in an exceptionally favorable position. The number of sheep in the Dominion increased during the year from 23,081,000 head to 23,776,000 head and the number of cattle from 3,481,000 head to 3,563,000 head.

Present indications are that the trade expects exports for 1925 to do no more than equal those of last year. While improved weather conditions in April suggested a more favorable outlook, shipments of mutton, lamb and beef for the first quarter of 1925 show substantial declines below the figures for the corresponding period of 1924. According to commercial advices, the shortage in lamb figures occurred in March, when, owing to a docker's strike many shipments were delayed until April. The figures follow:

NEW ZEALAND.- Meat exports for the first quarter of the years 1924 and 1925.

Month, 1925	Mutton	Lamb	Beef
	Carcasses	Carcasses	Quarters
January	115,000	373,000	7,000
February	313,000	682,000	13,000
March	222,000	321,000	30,000
Total	650,000	1,376,000	50,000
First quarter 1924....	786,000	1,842,000	80,000

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

The reduced exports of lamb are a reflection of the smaller killings in both the North and South Islands, particularly the latter, where lamb killings were about 225,000 head behind the 1924 period, in spite of the fact that the Canterbury works opened two weeks earlier this year. Unsettled weather in the South Island during January and February caused a shortage of good pasture and a consequent shrinkage in the number of lambs fattened for export. Both islands report that favorable conditions have prevailed during most of the season, however, and with the good weather total lamb killings are expected to be only 60,000 short of last season. Mutton killings in both islands are expected to about equal those of 1924.

Average overall prices for stock delivered at the factory have been comparatively steady for the three months under review, but substantially higher than for the same period of last season, especially for prime wethers, North Island.

Prices in North Island, 1924 and 1925

Month	Prime Lamb	Prime Wethers	Prime Ewes
	1924 : 1925	1924 : 1925	1925
	Cents : Cents	Cents : Cents	Cents
	per lb. : per lb.	per lb. : per lb.	per lb.
January .....	.1634 : .2291-.2391	.1062 : .1694	.1195
February .....	.1786 : .2386	.0893 : .1591-.1699	.1298
March	: .2388	: .1692	.1194

Prices in South Island, 1925

Month	Prime Lamb	Prime Wethers	Prime Ewes
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
January .....	.2391 - .2540	.1494 - .1594	.1195
February .....	.2436 - .2585	.1491 - .1591	.1293
March .....	.2289 - .2488	.1493 - .1542	.1194

Canterbury (South Island) prices during January and February 1924 varied between .1820 cents and .1956 cents per pound for prime lamb and between .1092 and .1269 cents for price wethers. The 1925 prices appear to be showing the effect of the drought and the consequent comparatively short supplies.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT.

Germany

Slaughtering both of cattle and hogs was very heavy in Germany during 1924, particularly in the spring and fall months. This seems to have been caused by the need of the farmers for ready money. Prices were generally low during the year but imports of Argentine beef were heavy, amounting to more than 180,000,000 pounds. Following the liquidation of cattle stocks during the past year it seems probable that meat imports will be heavy in 1925.

Costs of marketing livestock and meat are higher than before the war, according to statistics published April 16 in Statistische Korrespondenz, the official organ of the Prussian Land Office at Berlin. On the Berlin wholesale livestock market the average price received for beef cattle in 1913 was 51 per cent of the price paid by the consumer for fresh beef. In 1924 the live animal brought only from 34 to 43 per cent of the retail price. The wholesale meat dealer received 26 per cent in 1913, while in 1924 he took from 29 to 38 per cent of the consumer price. The retailer charged 23 per cent of the consumer price in 1913 while in 1924 he took from 21 to 35 per cent.

In hog marketing the costs of distribution show even a greater increase over 1913. In Berlin, during 1913, the average market price of hogs was 73 per cent, the wholesaler's margin was 18 per cent and the retailer's margin only 9 per cent of the price paid by the consumer for pork. During 1924 the market price of hogs was from 46 to 61 per cent, the wholesale margin was from 13 to 23 per cent, while the retailer took from 18 to 41 per cent of the price paid by consumers. The larger charge made for the services of distribution in 1924 and at present are accounted for largely by higher operating costs. Labor and materials used in slaughtering, wholesaling and retailing operations are more expensive than before the war. The general level of efficiency in the meat business in Germany is lower than before the war also. Many small concerns were started during inflation time and this resulted in reducing the turnover of individual firms without a corresponding reduction in costs of operation. The turnover tax levied by the government on each sale adds from 6 to 8 per cent to the consumer price also.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

SWINE: Monthly slaughtering in the United States and Germany
1923-1925 a/

Month	United States Inspected Slaughter			Germany at the 36 Most Important Slaughter Points b/		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	5,134,029	5,911,242	5,978,522	131,548	173,239	229,953
February	4,230,575	5,006,290	4,446,936	97,149	193,013	241,567
March	4,837,791	4,536,372	3,299,344	136,901	186,733	292,133
April	4,179,438	4,073,248		122,222	211,192	
May	4,325,130	4,277,565		128,113	229,479	
June	4,302,533	4,237,552		121,391	246,724	
July	3,983,435	4,113,814		99,064	241,941	
August	3,556,039	3,070,206		64,149	222,168	
September	3,212,350	2,856,960		58,633	224,644	
October	4,327,951	3,498,135		66,177	243,596	
November	5,340,678	4,640,944		69,463	235,104	
December	5,903,759	6,600,306		139,969	265,465	
Total	53,333,708	52,872,634		1,234,784	2,678,298	

a/ No data has been received on monthly slaughtering in Denmark during 1925 as yet. The total for the year 1924 was 4,024,038 compared with 3,414,349 in 1923.

b/ The slaughtering at these points averaged approximately 23 percent of the total inspected slaughter in 1923 and 1924.

GERMANY: Imports of fresh and frozen beef and mutton, 1913,
1922-1924.

Kind of meat and Country from which imported	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1922	1923	1924
BEEF, FRESH, CHILLED	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
AND FROZEN:				
Denmark	27,221	1,263	679	1/
Netherlands	20,542	4,027	1,181	1/
Australia	784	10,414	3,608	1/
United States	23	12,279	13,075	13,242
Argentina	1/	10,846	68,254	153,409
Brazil	1/	10,501	9,633	2,423
United Kingdom	1/	2,922	8,400	1/
Other countries	18,159	6,664	4,555	12,545
Total	66,729	58,916	109,385	181,624
MUTTON, FRESH, CHILLED				
AND FROZEN:				
Argentina		1,057	1,710	2,285
United States		375	300	192
United Kingdom		432	318	1/
Other countries		560	469	547
Total	2/ 1,933	2,924	2,797	3,024

Compiled from Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

1/ Included in other countries.

2/ Not classified according to countries.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

France

The number of cattle in France has nearly reached the pre-war level, but the number of sheep, while greater than in 1923 is still much below the level of 1913. Beef prices have been high throughout the past year and as a result the French people have overcome their prejudice against frozen beef which nearly 200,000,000 pounds was imported in 1924.

Belgium

Belgium, like England, has a dense industrial population with a very limited agricultural area and depends to a very large extent upon imported food supplies. The per capita consumption of meat is lower than in England, but in proportion to its population the importation of frozen beef is greater than in any other country on the European continent.

Italy

The domestic cattle situation improved materially during 1924 with an unusually large hay crop which made it possible to withhold cattle from slaughter and to allow the numbers of cattle to increase. This may account for the unusually heavy importation of frozen beef during 1924, Italy ranking next to the United Kingdom in total beef imports.

MEATS: Estimated per capita consumption in certain countries

Countries	Beef & Veal		Mutton & Lamb		Pork		Total Beef, mutton and pork	
	1912	1922	1912	1922	1912	1922	1912	1922
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina <u>a</u> /.....	b/254.5	293.3	b/ 26.4	29.1	b/ 16.0	24.1	b/273.6	245.5
Australia.....	---	c/109.7	---	c/ 69.5	---	d/ 10.6	---	---
Canada.....	e/ 60.9	72.7	e/ 10.6	9.2	e/ 66.7	73.8	e/138.2	156.3
Denmark <u>f</u> /.....	g/ 44.5	57.7	g/ 8.2	5.9	g/ 45.4	37.3	g/ 93.1	100.9
New Zealand <u>h</u> /...	---	173.3	---	120.0	---	28.3	---	321.6
United States....	68.4	68.3	3.2	5.0	70.6	75.6	147.4	148.9
United Kingdom...	62.7	57.2	30.4	26.9	38.0	36.0	129.6	119.9
France.....	i/ 56.2	59.8	i/ 11.2	9.2	i/ 45.0	46.0	i/112.4	115.0
Belgium.....	42.6	40.7	2.1	1.2	43.2	29.2	37.8	71.0
Germany.....	39.9	j/ 34.2	3.0	2.2	71.6	48.4	114.5	j/ 84.8
Italy:								
Milan.....	k/ 66.7	62.6	k/ 1.3	1.0	k/ 29.9	33.3	k/ 97.9	96.9

- a/ Per capita consumption in the Federal District of Buenos Aires. b/ Year 1913.
c/ Average for the years 1915-21. d/ Bacon and hams only. Average years 1917-21.
e/ Year 1910. f/ Based on estimate of meat consumed in Denmark as estimated by Harold Faber in his study entitled Agricultural Production in Denmark published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society January 1924. g Average 1910-13.
h/ Average for 10 years 1913-22. i/ Year 1911. j Year 1924. k Year 1914.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

Prices

Prices of Argentine beef cattle have nearly doubled in the past year, probably because of the increased demand for frozen beef in Continental Europe. The March average price for the highest grade of steers was the equivalent of \$6.20 per 100 pounds live weight as compared with \$3.61 in March 1924. The present price is by coincidence almost exactly equal to the average March price of \$6.21 for the four war years, but is much below the inflated prices in 1919 and 1920. Cheaper grades of cattle have increased in value in at least equal proportion, although it is difficult to make accurate comparisons on account of the frequent changes in grade designations. The average March price of medium weight "Continental type" steers in the Liniers market, Buenos Aires, was \$5.46 per 100 pounds. Prices are now quoted in Argentina on a live weight basis, in paper centavos per kilo. The table below has been constructed by averaging the weekly prices for the Liniers market at Buenos Aires as quoted in the Review of the River Plate, converted at the average rate of exchange for the month. In actual practice the packing houses buy most of their cattle direct from the estancias and not through the Liniers market, but there is no way of obtaining the actual prices paid at private sales, and the Liniers Market price is therefore taken as the best available.

Prices of Argentine beef in London have also risen during the past year, but not as rapidly as cattle prices have increased. The March average price of chilled beef forequarters was \$15.25 per 100 pounds as compared with \$10.40 in March 1924, and an average March price in war years of \$20.17. The narrower margin between cattle and beef prices is of course due at least in part to the lower costs for freight and insurance this year as compared with war years. British beef prices dropped again in April, the average price with one week still missing being \$13.11 for Argentine chilled hindquarters, and \$8.49 for forequarters.

Prices of mutton and lamb on British markets were generally higher in April 1925 than in April last year, but the increases are smaller than the increases in beef prices. The price of best quality British lamb in London for the week ending April 23 was 43 1/2 cents a pound as compared with 39 1/4 cents in the corresponding week of 1923. Argentine frozen lamb, however, was quoted at 22 cents as compared 16 1/4 cents in April last year. See page 583 for details.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

SPECIAL STEERS FOR CHILLING: Prices per 100 pounds live weight,
Buenos Aires.

Month	: Av. : 1909- : 1913	: Av. : 1914- : 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924	: 1925
	:Dollars	:Dollars	:Dollars	:Dollars	:Dollars	:Dollars	:Dollars
Jan.....	3.54	6.52	5.93	4.68	3.08	3.19	5.54
Feb.....	3.58	6.59	5.95	4.53	3.25	3.40	5.54
Mar.....	3.72	6.61	5.71	3.97	3.82	3.61	6.20
April...	3.82	6.65	5.41	3.30	4.06	3.50	
May.....	3.89	6.59	4.40	3.31	3.83	3.56	
June....	3.90	6.37	4.10	3.90	3.56	3.76	
July....	4.02	6.68	3.69	4.41	3.62	4.51	
Aug.....	4.19	7.07	4.12	4.50	3.36	4.93	
Sept....	4.34	7.41	4.74	4.24	3.82	5.15	
Oct.....	4.51	7.50	4.96	3.84	4.10	5.95	
Nov.....	4.41	6.93	4.90	3.30	3.48	5.62	
Dec.....	4.00	6.63	4.39	3.25	3.23	5.42	
Av.....	3.99	6.79	4.86	3.94	3.60	4.38	

Converted from quotations in paper pesos in the Review of the River Plate.

CHILLED BEEF: Prices per Pound of Hindquarters in London.

Month	: Av. : 1909- : 1913	: Av. : 1914- : 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924	: 1925
	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents	: Cents
Jan.....	9.43	19.91	18.78	12.65	14.55	10.54	15.81
Feb.....	9.62	19.52	19.36	11.02	12.46	12.60	14.79
Mar.....	9.62	19.65	19.89	11.49	11.27	10.40	15.24
April...	9.71	20.09	19.24	14.94	12.24	13.89	
May.....	10.30	20.35	17.19	13.89	12.89	13.91	
June....	9.91	21.24	15.87	13.81	13.84	10.71	
July....	9.66	20.62	16.46	12.97	16.23	11.27	
Aug.....	9.87	21.10	17.21	13.84	12.26	12.89	
Sept....	9.92	19.87	15.32	14.77	13.72	14.07	
Oct.....	9.46	20.47	12.91	12.30	12.37	13.61	
Nov.....	9.12	20.06	14.22	12.64	11.78	15.43	
Dec.....	9.71	20.45	15.46	14.21	11.96	14.73	
Av.....	9.69	20.32	16.83	13.25	12.96	12.83	

Compiled from British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Return of Market Prices.

[] Price Control, Jan. 1917 - March 1921. During price control the quotation is usually for frozen beef. When separate quotations were made for chilled beef the price was the same as for frozen beef.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Imports of frozen and chilled meats by source of supply,
1913 and 1922-24.

Kind of meat and country of origin :	1913 :	1922 :	1923 :	1924 :
TOTAL MEATS, FROZEN :	1000 pounds :	1000 pounds :	1000 pounds :	1000 pounds :
AND CHILLED.	:	:	:	:
Argentina	916,634 :	1,012,396 :	1,280,334 :	1,295,498 :
New Zealand....	273,804 :	402,798 :	342,494 :	332,376 :
Australia.....	337,492 :	240,878 :	237,646 :	134,766 :
Uruguay.....	62,984 ^{a/} :	141,404 :	150,456 :	137,634 :
United States..	164 :	7,364 :	8,842 :	8,958 :
Other countries :	22,296 :	35,036 :	46,596 :	52,160 :
Total.....	1,613,374 :	1,839,876 :	2,066,368 :	1,961,392 :
CHILLED BEEF :	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	584,196 :	582,204 :	780,862 :	869,494 :
Uruguay	b/ :	87,548 :	72,460 :	59,182 :
Other countries :	3,582 :	140 :	1,288 :	1,740 :
Total.....	587,778 :	669,892 :	854,610 :	930,416 :
FROZEN BEEF :	:	:	:	:
Argentina	219,056 :	270,000 :	304,066 :	248,880 :
Australia.....	150,916 :	130,658 :	95,198 :	84,104 :
New Zealand....	27,346 :	64,998 :	86,386 :	63,264 :
Uruguay	44,506 :	40,806 :	54,592 :	52,528 :
United States..	164 :	7,364 :	8,842 :	8,958 :
Other countries :	734 :	16,838 :	18,520 :	15,638 :
Total.....	442,722 :	530,664 :	567,604 :	473,372 :
FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB :	:	:	:	:
New Zealand....	246,458 :	337,800 :	256,108 :	269,112 :
Argentina.....	113,382 :	160,192 :	195,406 :	177,124 :
Australia.....	186,576 :	110,220 :	142,448 :	50,662 :
Uruguay.....	18,478 :	13,050 :	23,404 :	25,924 :
Other countries :	17,980 :	18,058 :	26,788 :	34,782 :
Total.....	582,874 :	639,320 :	644,154 :	557,604 :

Compiled from: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; 1913 and
December 1924.

^{a/} Not including chilled beef.

^{b/} Included in other countries.

CATTLE: Number in important beef exporting countries

	United States										
Year	On farms	All cattle	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Netherlands	Uruguay	New Zealand	Canada		
	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	June	April	Jan.	June		
	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions	mil- lions		
Pre-war	c/ 61.6	c/ 60.5	d/ 25.9	c/ 11.5	f/ 30.7	g/ 2.1	h/ 8.2	e/ 2.0	c/ 6.2		
1920	67.1	68.8	27.9	13.5	e/ 34.3	2.1	-	3.1	5.9		
1921	65.6	67.2	23.1	14.4	-	-	-	3.1	5.5		
1922	68.1	67.7	e/ 37.1	14.5	-	-	-	3.5	6.0		
1923	67.2	68.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	5.8		
1924	66.5	68.5	-	-	-	-	e/ 8.4	3.6	5.7		

a/ Estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of animals on farms.

b/ Estimates made in the Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the census figures to a January 1 basis and to include all animals in towns, villages, and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain fluctuations between census years.

c/ Average 1909-13. d/ June 1914. e/ Census. f/ Year 1913. g/ Year 1913.

h/ April 1908. i/ April 1911.

CATTLE: Number in certain beef importing countries of Europe

Year	Republic of Germany	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Republic of Austria
	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	a/... b/ 18,476	c/ 11,849	b/ 15,338	d/ 1,925	d/ 2,356
1920	16,807	11,773	13,217	1,487	2,320
1921	16,791	11,893	13,343	1,515	-
1922	16,317	13,068	13,576	1,517	e/ 2,163
1923	f/ 16,691	g/ 11,979	13,749	1,603	-
1924	17,296	g/ 11,989	-	1,628	-

a/ Present boundaries. b/ Year 1913. c/ Average 1909-13. d/ Year 1910.

e/ March 7, 1923. f/ October. g/ Excludes the Channel Islands which in 1923 had 16,244 cattle.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughtering in important beef exporting countries

	United States		Argentina		Neth-		Uruguay		New Zealand		Canada	
	Federal		in freezing		erlands		In-		In-		Home	
Year	In-	Total	salting	Argen-	Aus-	In-	In-	In-	In-	In-	In-	In-
	spected	a/	and	tina	tralia	spected	spected	spected	spected	spected	spected	spected
	meat works		Total		Total		b/		c/		c/	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	d/ 9,633	d/ 18,906	e/ 1,691	e/ 3,272	d/ 1,572	f/ 485	d/ 914	d/ 277	f/ 1,218	f/ 1,218	f/ 1,218	f/ 1,218
1920	12,667	21,303	1,715	3,075	1,538	675	759	367	1,797	1,797	1,797	1,797
1921	11,516	20,042	1,550	3,287	1,649	503	717	262	2,017	2,017	2,017	2,017
1922	12,859	21,511	2,231	4,873	1,907	726	1,111	348	1,899	1,899	1,899	1,899
1923	13,663	22,707	3,338	6,651	---	596	g/ 973	411	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850
1924	14,528	23,866	4,321	---	---	---	g/ 913	---	1,864	1,864	1,864	1,864
First												
2 mos.												
1924	2,200		h/ 684				h/ 119					
1925	2,284		h/ 629				h/ 125					

a/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. Ratios are established for slaughter other than that under federal inspection which are subject to changes due to more recent data from census and other sources. b/ In addition there was an average of 14,155 slaughtered on account of disease in 1910-13; 49,265 in 1920; 34,364 in 1921; 45,327 in 1922 and 27,885 in 1923. c/ For years ending Mar. 31 of years following. d/ Average 1909-13. e/ Average 1912-13. f/ Year 1910. g/ Figures supplied by Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, February 25, 1925 and designated as unofficial. h/ At frigorificos only. Compiled by the Camara Sub Productos Ganaderos de la Bolsa de Comercio and published in the Review of the River Plante.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughtering in certain beef importing countries

	Germany		United Kingdom		France		Belgium		Republic of Austria	
Year	inspected	total	inspected	total	inspected	total	inspected	total	inspected	total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	c/ ...	d/ 6,929	e/ 3,302		3,251		f/ 758		g/ 1,019	
1920		3,323	h/ 2,942		2,618		185		---	
1921		5,862	h/ 2,973		3,018		586		i/ 515	
1922		6,258	h/ 3,016		3,204		776		---	
1923		4,680	h/ 2,994		2,993		625		---	
1924		6,682	h/ 2,997		j/ 2,726		---		k/ 755	

a/ Average 1909-13 slaughtering in municipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughtering which in 1909-13 averaged 23 per cent of the cattle and 15 per cent of the calves slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. b/ Estimates furnished by Dr. Thalmayer, Court Counselor for Austria. c/ Present boundaries. d/ Year 1913. e/ Average agricultural years 1909-10 to 1913-14. f/ Year 1912. g/ Year 1910. h/ Based on estimate of Weddel and Co. that 25 per cent of cattle are available for slaughter each year. i/ Average 1919-21. j/ Based on 9 months Paris slaughtering. k/ Average 1922-24.

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in important beef exporting countries a/

Year	United States	Argentina	in:	freezing	Argentina	Aus-	Uruguay	New	Canada
	Federal	Total	salting and	total	tralia	Inspected	Inspec-	Zealand	Home
	inspec-	b/	preserved	c/	total	c/	ted	Inspe-	and
	ted		meat works				d/	ted	Inspe-
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
	b/								
Pre-war	e/ 4,108	e/ 7,039	f/ 1,196	f/ 2,312		e/ 469		221	g/ 426
1920...	b/ 4,741	7,062	1,079	1,934		395		293	650
1921...	4,453	6,915	1,035	2,196	h/ 764	362		209	656
1922...	4,969	7,502	1,397	3,051		564		279	677
1923...	5,129	7,747	c/ 2,103	4,190		493		329	663
1924...	5,328	8,000	2,183			463			669

a/ Excluding the Netherlands and Brazil for which data are lacking.

b/ As estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weight.

d/ For years ending March 31 of years following.

e/ Average 1909-13. f/ Average 1912-13. g/ Year 1910. h/ Estimated annual average production 1914-15 to 1920-21.

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in certain beef importing countries.

Year	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Republic of Austria
	inspected	total		home and	
	a/	production	a/	inspected	c/
		b/			
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Pre-war d/	e/ 2,104	f/ 1,714	1,135	g/ 316	251
1920	735	1,653	955	152	
1921	1,562	1,496	1,051	203	135
1922	1,680	1,523	1,150	265	
1923	1,159	1,584	1,129	218	
1924	1,750	h/ 1,622	1,032	---	177

a/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.

b/ For agricultural years ending May 31.

c/ Estimates furnished by Dr. Thalmayer Court Counselor for Austria. The pre-war figure is for 1910, excluding Burgenland. The figure given for 1921 is an average for 1919-1921 excluding Burgenland and the figure for 1924 is an estimated average for the years 1922-26 including Burgenland.

d/ In present boundaries. e/ Year 1913. f/ Average 1910-14 of years ending May 31. g/ Year 1912. h/ Preliminary.

SHEEP: Number in important mutton exporting countries

Year	Argen- tine Dec.	Aus- tralia Dec.	New Zealand April	Nether- lands June	Uruguay April	Canada June
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	a/ 43,225	b/ 89,008	b/ 23,938	c/ 842	d/e/ 26,286	b/ 2,332
1920 ...	45,996	77,898	23,920			3,721
1921 ...	46,134	82,226	23,285	e/ 668		3,676
1922 ...	e/ 36,209	78,803	22,222			3,264
1923 ...			23,081			2,754
1924 ...			23,776		e/ 14,514	2,685
a/ June 1914.	b/ Average 1909-13.	c/ Year 1913.	d/ Year 1908.	e/ Census.		

SHEEP: Number in important mutton importing countries

Year	United States On farms: Jan. 1 a/	United Kingdom All sheep Jan. 1 b/	France incl. Isle of Man & Channel Islands June	Germany Dec.	Belgium Dec.	Sweden June
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	c/d/ 53,202	d/ 44,620	d/ 30,016	e/ 16,176	e/ 4,988	f/ 189
1920 ...	39,025	39,500	23,404	9,406	6,150	1,562
1921 ...	37,452	37,900	24,273	9,600	5,891	
1922 ...	36,327	36,800	23,761	9,782	5,566	
1923 ...	37,223	37,700	h/ 24,030	9,925	i/ 6,104	
1924 ...	38,300	38,800	h/ 25,367		5,717	
1925 ...	39,134					

a/ Estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of animals on farms.

b/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the Census figures to a January 1 basis and including all animals in towns, villages and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain fluctuations between Census years.

c/ Within present boundaries. d/ Average 1909-13. In the United States the first figure is based on the census including lambs as of April 15 whereas the second figure is adjusted to the basis of January 1. e/ Year 1913.

f/ Year 1910. g/ Estimated average 1913-14. h/ Excludes Channel Islands which in 1922 had 179 sheep. i/ October

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughtering in important mutton exporting countries a/

	Argentina		Australia		New Zealand		Uruguay		Canada	
Year	In freezing	Argentina	Total	Total	Inspected	Inspected	Inspected	Inspected	Total	Total
	salting and	b/			c/					
	preserved									
	meat works									
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	d/ 3,003	d/ 8,089	e/ 14,289	e/ 4,542	e/ 638	f/ 938				
1920	3,277	5,006	10,844	8,179	528	1,493				
1921	3,794	5,749	12,447	9,212	707	1,569				
1922	4,769	6,356	14,823	7,459	690	1,385				
1923	4,436	5,490	---	8,001	g/ 807	1,213				
1924	4,429	---	---	---	g/ 662	1,188				

a/ The Netherlands has been omitted as no estimates of slaughtering of sheep and lambs are available. b/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weight. c/ For years ending March 31, of years following. d/ Average 1912-13. e/ Average 1909-13. f/ Year 1910. g/ Figures supplied by Consul O. Gaylord March, February 25, 1925 and designated as unofficial.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughtering in important mutton importing countries

	United States		United Kingdom		France		Germany		Belgium	
Year	Inspected	Total <u>a/</u>	Total	Total	b/	Inspected	Inspected	Inspected	Total	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war	c/ 13,231	c/ 17,137	d/ 12,007	c/ 5,819	e/ 1,967	f/ 266				
1920	10,932	14,080	g/ 9,362	2,915	724	131				
1921	13,005	16,673	g/ 9,709	4,064	2,092	156				
1922	10,929	14,048	g/ 9,504	3,895	1,770	170				
1923	11,529	14,816	g/ 9,632	3,974	1,082	120				
1924	11,991	15,396	g/ 10,147	h/ 3,927	1,817	---				
First										
2 mos.										
1924	1,395									
1925	1,845									

a/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. b/ For the average 1909-13 the number of sheep and goats slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. For subsequent years the estimates are based on Paris slaughtering which during the years 1909-13 averaged approximately 33 per cent of the number slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. c/ Average 1909-13. d/ Average agricultural years ending May 31, 1909-10 to 1913-14 as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. e/ Year 1913. f/ Year 1912. g/ Based on estimate of Weddel and Co. in the Review of the Frozen Meat Trade 1924 that 40 per cent of the sheep in the United Kingdom are available for slaughter. h/ Based on Paris slaughtering during first 9 months of 1924 on the assumption that they represented the same percentage of the total that they did in 1923.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in important mutton exporting countries a/

Year	Argentina : In freezing: salting and: preserved : meat works :	Argentina : Total b/	Australia: Total c/	New Zealand: Inspected c/	Uruguay : Inspected b/	Canada Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war	d/ 175	d/ 237	---	e/ 335	e/ 32	f/ 62
1920 ..	171	260	---	407	30	97
1921 ..	196	299	g/ 469	433	37	102
1922 ..	263	350	---	338	39	90
1923 ..	b/ 248	307	---	355	45	79
1924 ..	173	---	---	---	37	77

a/ Netherlands omitted as no data are available.

b/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weight.

c/ For years ending March 31. d/ Average 1912-13. e/ Average 1909-13.

f/ Year 1910. (g) Average production 1915-1921.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in important mutton importing countries :

Year	United States Inspected	United States Total a/	United Kingdom Total b/	France c/	Germany Inspected	Belgium Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war	a/d/ 534	d/ 693	e/ 719	d/ 215	f/ 96	g/ 15
1920 ..	413	528	542	108	25	7
1921 ..	493	600	459	150	103	3
1922 ..	418	334	551	144	87	3
1923 ..	446	569	h/ 513	147	53	5
1924 ..	456	538	---	145	93	---

a/ As estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

b/ For agricultural years ending May 31.

c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.

d/ Average 1909-13. e/ Average 1910-14 years ending May 31.

f/ Year 1913. g/ Year 1912. h/ Average 1920-24.

SWINE: Number in principal pork exporting countries

	: United States : : on farms : : Jan. 1 : : a/ :	: United States : : all cattle : : Jan. 1 : : b/ :	: Denmark : : July : : :	: Netherlands : : May : : :	: Canada : : June : : :	: Sweden : : June : : :	: Brazil : : Sept. : : :	: Argentina : : Dec. : : :
	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :
Pre-war	: c/ 60,908 :	: c/ 60,980 :	: c/d/ 2,715 :	: e/ 1,260 :	: c/ 3,240 :	: f/ 1,023 :	: g/ 18,401 :	: h/i/ 2,901 :
1920	: 59,344 :	: 62,000 :	: 1,116 :	: --- :	: 3,517 :	: 1,011 :	: i/ 16,169 :	: 3,237 :
1921	: 56,097 :	: 58,600 :	: 1,430 :	: 1,519 :	: 3,905 :	: --- :	: --- :	: 3,221 :
1922	: 58,327 :	: 60,700 :	: 1,899 :	: --- :	: 3,916 :	: --- :	: --- :	: i/ 1,437 :
1923	: 68,427 :	: 71,300 :	: 2,855 :	: --- :	: 4,405 :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :
1924	: 66,130 :	: 68,200 :	: 2,362 :	: --- :	: 5,069 :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :
1925	: 54,234 :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :

a/ Estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the number of swine on farms.

b/ Estimate made in Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the census figures to a January 1 basis and to include all animals in towns, villages and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain the fluctuations between census years.

c/ Average 1909-13 inclusive. d/ Estimate for present territory. e/ Year 1910.

f/ Estimated average 1913-14. g/ Year 1912. h/ June 1914. i/ Census.

SWINE: Number in principal pork importing countries

	: United Kingdom : : June : : a/ :	: Germany : : Dec. : : b/ :	: France : : Dec. : : c/ :	: Czechoslovakia : : Dec. : : d/ :	: Austria : : Dec. : : e/ :	: Belgium : : Dec. : : f/ :	: Norway : : Dec. : : g/ :	: Italy : : April : : h/ :
	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :	: Thousands :
Pre-war	: a/ 3,813 :	: b/ 22,533 :	: c/ 7,529 :	: d/ 2,516 :	: e/ 1,932 :	: f/ 1,533 :	: g/ 158 :	: h/ 2,685 :
1920	: 3,116 :	: 14,179 :	: 4,941 :	: e/ 2,201 :	: --- :	: 977 :	: 127 :	: --- :
1921	: 3,639 :	: 15,818 :	: 5,166 :	: --- :	: --- :	: 976 :	: --- :	: --- :
1922	: 3,495 :	: 14,679 :	: 5,196 :	: --- :	: 1,334 :	: 1,139 :	: --- :	: --- :
1923	: h/ 4,149 :	: i/ 17,226 :	: 5,406 :	: --- :	: j/ 1,473 :	: 1,176 :	: --- :	: --- :
1924	: h/ 4,505 :	: 16,844 :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: 1,139 :	: --- :	: --- :

a/ Present boundaries. b/ Average 1910-14 inclusive. c/ Year 1913. d/ Year 1910.

e/ No official estimate was made of hogs over 1 year, exclusive of boars and sows, for 1920. Assuming that the percentage decrease in this class was the same as that for all other swine an estimate for hogs over one year old has been made and included in the 1920 figure. f/ December 31, 1907.

g/ April, 1908. Estimated for present boundaries. The latest post-war estimate is 1918 when it is estimated that there were approximately 2,500,000 in the present territory. h/ Excludes Channel Islands which in 1922 had 4,960 swine.

i/ Estimate for October 1, 1923 not comparable with other years. Subtracting total estimated slaughterings for Oct. and Nov. from this figure would leave approximately 15,832,000 on December 1, 1923. j/ March 1923.

SWINE: Slaughtered in principal exporting countries a/

Date	United States		Denmark		Canada		Brazil		Argentina	
	Federal		Slaughtering		Home and		(Sao Paulo)		Slaughtering	
	Inspected		in export		Inspected				in meat	
	Slaughter		Slaughter		Slaughter				works	
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands	
Pre-war....	b/	31,759	c/	2,503	d/	4,280	---	e/	---	13
1920		38,019		930		4,334		77		334
1921		38,982		1,641		5,297		53		287
1922		43,114		2,215		5,382		51		231
1923		53,334		3,414		6,056		200		140
1924		52,873		4,024		6,942		---		120

a/ Netherlands and Sweden are omitted from this table although important exporting countries as no data are available for slaughtering. b/ Average 1909-13 inclusive. c/ Average 1911-14 inclusive. d/ Year 1910. e/ Average 1912-13 inclusive.

SWINE: Slaughtered in principal pork importing countries a/

Date	United Kingdom		Germany		France		Austria		Belgium		Norway	
	Total		Inspected				Inspected		Inspected		Inspected	
	Slaughter		Slaughter		b/		Slaughter		Slaughter		Slaughter	
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands	
Pre-war c/ d/	5,420	e/	16,429	f/	2,096	g/	1,043	h/	1,479	i/	86	
1920	---		3,024		1,211		---		864		86	
1921	---		6,927		1,989		---		1,312		97	
1922	---		6,925		1,909		---		1,067		106	
1923	---		5,530		1,594		---		1,139		---	
1924	---		10,182	j/	1,350	g/	915		---		---	

a/ Czechoslovakia and Italy important importing countries, not included as data are not available for these countries.

b/ For the years 1909-13 the number slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. For subsequent years the estimates are based on slaughtering at the Paris slaughter houses which in 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to approximately 23 per cent of the numbers slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses of all France. c/ Present boundaries. d/ Estimated average for agricultural years ending May 31, 1910-14 as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. e/ Year 1913. f/ Average 1909-13 inclusive. g/ Estimates of Austrian Court Counselor, Dr. Thalmayer for 1910 excluding Burgenland and an average for 1922-26 including Burgenland. h/ Year 1912. i/ Average 1911-13 inclusive. j/ Estimated from slaughtering at Paris for first 9 months on the assumption that in 1924 they represented the same percentage of the total as they did in 1923.

PORK: Estimated production in principal exporting countries a/

Year:	United States	Denmark	Canada	Sweden	Brazil	Argentina
	Federal : Total	Principal	Home and	commer-	(Sao	Production
	inspected: c/	ly for ex-	inspect-	cial	Paulo)	in meat
		port	ed pec-	produc-		works
			daction	tion		
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Pre-war :	-	d/ 6,938	e/f/ 275	g/ 467		h/ 2
1920:	-	8,171:f/	103	638	25	13
1921:	6,723	8,451:	183	699	41:f/	9
1922:	7,419	9,152:	244	710	41:f/	9
1923:	9,182	11,143:	366	799	57:f/	34:f/
1924:	8,820	10,609:f/	443	916	-	-

a/ The Netherlands, an important pork exporting country has been omitted on account of lack of data on production.

b/ As estimated by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

c/ Total production, excluding lard as estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Ratios have been established for slaughter other than inspected, which are subject to changes due to more recent data from census and other sources. d/ Average 1909-13. e/ Average 1911-14.

f/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights.

g/ Year 1910. h/ Average 1912-13 inclusive.

PORK: Estimated production in principal importing countries a/

Date	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Austria	Belgium	Norway
	Total b/	Inspected	c/	d/	Home and	Inspected
	Production	Production			inspected	production
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Pre-war e/:	f/ 867	g/ 3,072	h/ 319		i/ 98	296
1920.....:	549	414	184	-	168	16
1921.....:	663	949	302	-	247	15
1922.....:	894	1,267	290	-	218	15
1923.....:	820	1,119	242	-	236	-
1924.....:	941	1,975	236	83	-	-

a/ Czechoslovakia and Italy, important importing countries, excluded as data are not available for these countries. b/ Agricultural years ending May 31.

c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights. d/ Estimate of Austrian Court Counselor, Dr. Thalmayer for 1910, excluding Burgenland and an average for 1922-26, including Burgenland. e/ In post-war boundaries.

f/ Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 inclusive. g/ Year 1913. h/ Average 1909-13.

i/ Year 1912.

BEEF, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN: Net imports and exports of principal countries,
1909-1924

Year ending :	Net imports :				Net exports		
December 31 :	France :	Germany :	United Kingdom :	Denmark :	Nether-lands :	United States :	
:	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	
:	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u>
1909.....a/	3,257:	25,144:	687,736:	32,118:	36,916:	93,742:	
1910.....a/	3,783:	34,815:	785,736:	35,659:	34,504:	55,539:	
1911.....a/	1,267:	39,460:	824,443:	26,302:	32,542:	28,782:	
1912.....a/	2,042:	78,833:	896,652:	56,865:	38,036:	9,026:	
1913.....a/	7,114:	66,524:	1,030,771:	32,826:	32,915: b/	28,972:	
1914.....	28,032:	--:	990,592:	36,702:	29,097: b/	222,897:	
1915.....	379,988:	--:	963,389:	48,884:	44,563:	144,224:	
1916.....	458,586:	--:	789,826:	34,220:	33,297:	142,204:	
1917.....	412,310:	--:	681,796:	35,370:	3,735:	194,347:	
1918.....	473,394:	--:	844,055:	21,337:	42:	491,002:	
1919.....	501,110:	--:	721,287:	17,730: b/	3143:	135,965:	
1920.....	286,018:	143,268:	1,032,703:	38,670: b/	8,486:	39,467:	
1921.....	107,764: c/	26,228:	1,241,744:	16,496: b/	45,488: b/	22,057:	
1922.....	69,551:	56,448:	1,135,797:	44,986: b/	27,203: b/	32,783:	
1923.....	99,434:	108,229:	1,410,000:	28,217: b/	27,203: b/	15,970:	
1924.....	187,169:	180,267:	1,366,743:	8,406: b/	41,363: b/	15,473:	
Net exports							
:	Canada :	Argentina :	Brazil :	Uruguay :	Australia :	New Zealand :	
:	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	
:	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u> :	<u>Pounds</u>
1909.....	--:	464,460:	--:	12,524:	71,131:	54,590:	
1910.....	--:	559,325:	--:	20,720:	109,421:	57,093:	
1911.....	874:	689,674:	--:	16,933:	108,774:	27,307:	
1912.....	815:	755,849:	--:	44,847:	142,186:	30,803:	
1913.....	7,584:	807,388:	--:	109,268:	218,911:	30,636:	
1914.....	15,558:	813,427:	--:	153,016:	292,056:	69,927:	
1915.....	27,544:	799,694:	18,770:	215,115:	114,655:	86,477:	
1916.....	41,609:	942,907:	74,209:	157,568:	242,040:	112,071:	
1917.....	69,713:	870,458:	146,500:	150,522:	180,222:	99,740:	
1918.....	124,101:	1,092,631:	133,397:	106,247:	119,938:	81,960:	
1919.....	105,710:	883,452:	113,831:	176,019:	120,940:	86,991:	
1920.....	62,044:	917,784:	134,255:	215,181:	179,618:	84,883:	
1921.....	32,167:	859,260:	129,689:	161,496:	124,158:	102,691:	
1922.....	26,115:	893,006:	66,664:	--:	152,925:	57,759:	
1923.....	22,434:	1,195,341:	169,377:	--:	105,184:	83,387:	
1924.....	22,876:	1,667,163: d/	161,628:	--:	--:	75,733:	

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Net exports.

b/ Net imports.

c/ Eight months, May-December.

d/ Ten months, Includes a little other than beef.

MUTTON, FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN: Net imports and exports of principal countries, 1909-1924.

Year end- : ing Dec.31:	Net imports:				
	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Canada
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	a/ 104:	320:	532,443:a/	1,641:	1,894
1910.....	a/ 82:	366:	604,406:a/	1,997:	2,617
1911.....	339:	200:	596,968:a/	2,574:	3,359
1912.....	875:	365:	562,411:a/	5,076:	5,298
1913.....	575:	1,522:	596,992:a/	4,236:	5,352
1914.....	6,098:	--:	582,370:	16,029:	3,138
1915.....	20,177:	--:	527,280:	7,648:	2,822
1916.....	29,079:	--:	407,360:	11,977:	2,597
1917.....	35,040:	--:	287,211:	2,762:	1,164
1918.....	29,830:	--:	233,425:a/	1,023:	4,530
1919.....	62,000:	--:	455,580:	5,200:a/	193
1920.....	36,432:	2,770:	694,150:	97,593:a/	1,253
1921.....	22,628:c/	2,029:	754,749:	17,880:a/	2,162
1922.....	13,616:	2,814:	648,497:	10,491:a/	2,627
1923.....	19,965:	2,752:	652,283:	3,128:a/	357
1924.....	24,225:	2,312:	565,948:	721:	445
	:	:	:	:	:
	Net exports				
	Denmark	Nether-lands	Argen-tina	Australia	New Zealand
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	290:	25,527:	146,595:	116,915:	222,726
1910.....	361:	19,780:	165,570:	190,228:	227,865
1911.....	226:	15,476:	139,411:	129,568:	211,595
1912.....	329:	21,012:	154,708:	115,366:	248,569
1913.....	201:	15,038:	101,253:	204,919:	246,363
1914.....	184:	19,844:	129,384:	193,264:	280,324
1915.....	306:	25,094:	77,250:	38,333:	302,218
1916.....	365:	4,562:	113,136:	66,311:	251,245
1917.....	--:	4,125:	87,787:	19,174:	169,644
1918.....	--:	2:	111,145:	59,672:	139,575
1919.....	274:	5,254:	125,131:	246,957:	329,693
1920.....	807:	6,839:	122,446:	54,893:	428,000
1921.....	40:	9,001:	145,118:	91,712:	375,946
1922.....	132:	16,186:	180,103:	167,579:	331,288
1923.....	211:	14,061:	178,784:	39,805:	249,954
1924.....	60:	17,439:	132,353:	--:	278,426
	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official records.

a/ Net exports.

b/ Less than 500 pounds.

c/ Eight months, May-December.

**BACON, HAMS AND SHOULDERS: Net imports and exports of principal countries,
1909-1924**

Year ending : December 31 :	Net imports						
	France	Germany	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Cuba		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	4,559:	514:	1,050:	631,546:	4,632:		
1910.....	2,637: ^{a/}	368:	1,063:	499,926:	3,678:		
1911.....	16,158: ^{a/}	950:	1,345:	637,225:	4,370:		
1912.....	19,399:	4,427:	1,378:	604,235:	4,909:		
1913.....	10,467:	1,950:	1,078:	625,675:	5,299:		
1914.....	10,807:	---	547:	653,300:	4,375:		
1915.....	66,037:	---	202:	835,256:	5,188:		
1916.....	77,708:	---	723:	997,645:	5,877:		
1917.....	105,039:	---	175:	863,148:	4,541:		
1918.....	112,243:	---	34:	1,336,274:	4,370:		
1919.....	306,476:	---	749:	1,010,482:	9,033:		
1920.....	61,248:	188,102:	789:	631,007:	23,458:		
1921.....	16,462:	68,250:	680:	699,256:	14,336:		
1922.....	7,769:	57,874:	425:	813,351:	4,450:		
1923.....	33,119:	87,375:	532:	1,020,915:	6,745:		
1924.....	32,845:	60,126:	---	995,650:	---		
	Net exports						
	Denmark	Netherlands	Russia	Sweden	United States	Canada	Australia
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	205,293:	3,469:	6,743:	2,243:	408,317:	47,384:	151
1910.....	207,867:	5,780:	15,415:	3,759:	259,451:	45,423:	1,400
1911.....	245,864:	7,105:	18,764:	5,807:	387,727:	60,173:	2,137
1912.....	263,450: ^{b/}	1,293:	19,663:	7,792:	368,080:	30,555:	1,879
1913.....	272,144:	21,924:	23,004:	6,897:	384,213:	18,249:	1,720
1914.....	314,666:	43,455:	13,413:	20,733:	318,783:	59,647:	1,112
1915.....	246,804:	31,380:	883:	17,247:	788,584:	138,719:	131
1916.....	195,154:	59,770:	---	6,970:	879,796:	187,637:	915
1917.....	157,017:	27,844:	---	10,638:	821,274:	211,684:	5,063
1918.....	5,439:	128:	---	1,645:	1,640,133:	120,500:	5,594
1919.....	554: ^{b/}	52,053:	---	55,340:	1,784,447:	244,004:	3,026
1920.....	87,933: ^{b/}	28,417:	---	15,438:	821,168:	99,283:	3,099
1921.....	186,654:	10,406:	---	15,251:	647,680:	93,861:	2,688
1922.....	244,907:	8,133:	---	6,848:	631,452:	94,597:	1,722
1923.....	376,983: ^{b/}	10,340:	---	15,007:	828,890:	95,620:	---
1924.....	433,729: ^{c/}	3,591:	---	---	637,980:	110,550:	---

Compiled from official sources.

^{a/} Net exports.

^{b/} Net imports.

^{c/} Includes all pork meat.

^{d/} Pork not separated.

PORK(FRESH, CHILLED AND FROZEN): Net imports and exports of principal countries, 1909-1924

Year ending : December 31 :	Net imports						United Kingdom
	Belgium	France	Germany	Switzerland			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			
1909.....:a/	1,815:	105	22,551	5,168			47,986
1910.....:a/	1,023:a/	6,670	8,117	3,907			53,750
1911.....:a/	3,477:	14,001	2,687	14,583			50,728
1912.....:a/	2,294:	9,497	28,880	22,082			35,027
1913.....:a/	1,897:	1,716	35,695	12,489			55,358
1914.....:	--:	903	--	7,461			96,455
1915.....:	--:a/	14	--	3			30,162
1916.....:	--:	2,079	--	a/ 138			32,847
1917.....:	--:	9,128	--	a/ 102			18,015
1918.....:	--:	7,136	--	46			11,150
1919.....:	63:	6,449	--	60			15,220
1920.....:	261:	6,407	14,441	4,759			52,705
1921.....:a/	825:	4,701	25,618	6,159			65,779
1922.....:	10,796:	25,880	13,779	a/ 1,050			74,408
1923.....:	3,973:	45,433	18,579	219			112,037
1924.....:a-b/	1,932:	76,670	55,358	--			112,523
Net exports							
	Denmark	Nether-lands	Russia	Sweden	United States	Canada	Argentina
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....:	3,352	66,686	6,557	--	2,417	--	--
1910.....:	1,203	52,070	7,067	--	907	--	--
1911.....:	2,198	64,415	5,988	--	2,232	464	--
1912.....:	12,486	53,103	9,091	14,124	2,608	c/ 229	--
1913.....:	2,547	79,010	8,276	4,776	2,924	497	--
1914.....:c/	1,972	109,854	5,869	7,660	c/ 17,701	16,981	736
1915.....:	32,728	97,827	4,453	18,263	20,732	6,134	1,969
1916.....:	29,919	34,693	1,011	20,418	54,157	c/ 44,629	2,965
1917.....:	15,983	6,469	--	6,542	46,792	c/ 89,156	1,684
1918.....:	79	c/ 1	--	c/ 11	9,911	34,218	2,269
1919.....:	622	8,583	--	c/ 15	23,998	c/ 42,558	9,915
1920.....:	4,580	3,238	--	2,345	36,764	c/ 10,401	27,485
1921.....:c/	3,694	39,344	--	6,416	55,267	c/ 32,610	16,012
1922.....:c/	3,269	62,348	--	5,433	26,156	c/ 33,973	16,879
1923.....:	5,343	73,563	--	5,965	53,590	c/ 23,478	4,020
1924.....:	--	143,519	--	d/	27,120	c/ 2,080	254

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Net exports.

b/ To November 9.

c/ Net imports.

d/ Pork not separately classified.

LARD: Net imports and exports of principal countries,
1909-1924

Year ending December 31 :	Net imports						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgium :	Germany :	France :	Sweden :	Switzer- land :	United Kingdom :	Cuba :
	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :
	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :
1909.....	6,944:	206,606:a/	9,153:	3,583:	3,164:	196,576:	57,549
1910.....	4,142:	128,632:a/	16,821:	1,616:	2,418:	162,051:	60,708
1911.....	10,974:	212,723:	17,116:	2,065:	4,591:	202,992:	59,485
1912.....	7,371:	233,810:	15,220:	1,542:	4,416:	199,450:	63,745
1913.....	7,255:	236,708:	1,894:	1,486:	3,651:	223,908:	67,984
1914.....	--:	--:	5,848:	825:	2,925:	196,567:	64,651
1915.....	--:	--:	17,719:	2,811:	8,497:	244,890:	69,796
1916.....	--:	--:	29,371:	1,751:	5,819:	215,026:	68,289
1917.....	--:	--:	43,537:	79:	8,732:	162,072:	55,615
1918.....	--:	--:	42,345:	74:	14,325:	307,181:	62,419
1919.....	a/ 25,501:	--:	90,751:	22,119:	27,131:	229,139:	55,184
1920.....	14,283:	272,016:	74,155:	6,125:	14,178:	155,234:	76,645
1921.....	28,665:	322,070:	56,544:	5,923:	18,078:	250,454:	88,381
1922.....	27,928:	143,354:	47,894:	7,371:	12,608:	255,942:	90,454
1923.....	28,231:	274,749:	62,932:	7,095:	15,131:	269,546:	96,712
1924.....	b/ 17,335:	292,656:	47,043:	6,640:	--:	276,165:	--
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Net exports						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Denmark :	Nether- lands :	United States :	Brazil :	Austra- lia :		
	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :		
	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :		
1909.....	c/ 10,590:	c/ 14,421:	453,261:c/	1,250:	1,259:		
1910.....	4,704:	2,579:	368,832:c/	127:	2,906:		
1911.....	6,217:c/	25,910:	552,430:c/	127:	3,012:		
1912.....	8,489:c/	31,395:	495,093:c/	674:	1,296:		
1913.....	8,843:c/	11,641:	536,180:c/	897:	3,395:		
1914.....	15,441:	3,208:	438,016:c/	453:d/	1,219:		
1915.....	3,572:c/	35,312:	451,286:c/	130:c-d/	3,531:		
1916.....	13,816:c/	29,665:	426,660:c/	172:d/	1,273:		
1917.....	4,677:	329:	372,721:	22,502:d/	1,458:		
1918.....	c/ 44:	7:	548,818:	29,254:d/	5,987:		
1919.....	c/ 5,032:c/	3,995:	760,902:	44,140:d/	7,909:		
1920.....	597:	8,105:	612,250:	24,597:d/	3,075:		
1921.....	3,446:	16,919:	368,942:	11,458:d/	2,793:		
1922.....	2,868:	24,520:	766,950:	4,334:d/	352:		
1923.....	10,928:	40,399:	1,035,382:	31,951:	--:		
1924.....	15,175:	63,829:	944,095:e/	2,136:	--:		
	:	:	:	:	:		

Compiled from official sources:

a/ Net exports.

b/ To November 9.

c/ Net imports.

d/ Year beginning July 1.

e/ Ten months.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 9, 1923-24 and 1924-25
 PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 9, 1924-25

Commodity	July 1	July 1	Week ending			
	May 10	May 9	April 18	April 25	May 2	May 9
	1923-24	1924-25 a/	1925	1925	1925	1925
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat.....	72,440	180,873:b/	2,796:b/	1,909:b/	1,818:b/	1,563
Wheat flour	c/ 63,224	c/ 51,552	--	--	--	--
Rye	12,799	44,796	2,269	2,107	4,083	2,378
Corn	19,335	8,824	240	426	77	1,960
Oats	1,079	6,667	214	198	442	517
Barley	10,464	19,052	300	203	218	447
PORK:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides:		236,390	2,004	849	2,306	1,934
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides		222,452	3,900	4,207	4,341	3,748
Lard		669,978	7,171	7,233	9,643	11,781
Pickled pork.....		22,254	197	166	251	225

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to March 31, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ July 1-March 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports. In terms of bushels of wheat.

APPLES: Weekly Exports from the United States and Canada.

Destination	Week Ending		Season 1921-24 to		Season 1924-25 to	
	May 2, 1925		May 2, 1924		May 2, 1925	
	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes
Liverpool..	2,080	3,132	1,148,172	1,374,249	952,421	1,060,459
London.....	380	---	559,209	1,107,924	536,073	1,334,195
Glasgow....	---	1,728	416,133	664,602	334,563	791,310
Manchester.	---	---	377,795	191,264	267,067	147,624
Southampton	---	3,132	139,157	471,155	104,399	347,236
Other British ports.....	---	---	270,452	299,764	224,490	129,039
Total						
Great Britain	2,460	7,992	2,910,918	4,108,958	2,419,013	3,809,363
Scandinavia	---	---	125,204	500,481	94,578	290,739
Other Ports	---	---	51,010	775,622	98,072	646,919
Grand Total:	2,460	7,992	3,187,132	5,385,061	2,611,663	4,647,520

Compiled for the Weekly Reports of the International Apple Shippers' Association.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York

(By Weekly Cable)

Market	May 1, 1925	May 8, 1925	May 15, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, official quotation a/..	39.51	37.53	37.00
New York, 92 score	42.00	42.00	44.00
London:			
Danish	40.67	39.63	39.22
Dutch, unsalted	38.51	38.77	38.78
Irish	-----	35.82	35.83
Irish, unsalted	-----	38.55	38.35
New Zealand	36.78	37.25	36.83
New Zealand, unsalted	37.45	37.90	38.57
Australian	34.61	34.87	35.10
Australian, unsalted	35.36	35.53	35.97
Argentine, unsalted	31.58 - 34.61	32.49 - 34.65	32.93 - 33.37
Siberian	30.72 - 32.45	31.19 - 32.92	31.63 - 32.93

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

a/ Thursday price.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week Ending		
		April 29	May 6	May 13
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	58,403	37,357	50,955
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.97	12.97	13.45
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	17.33	17.44	17.99
Prices of margarine, Berlin	"	13.29	13.29	13.29
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England..	Number	13,534	11,714	11,503
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	13,623	15,677	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	\$ per 100 lbs.	20.45	19.91	19.92
Canadian "	"	20.98	20.78	21.65
Denish "	"	24.33	24.46	25.77
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	106,220	120,955	
Lamb, "	"	130,192	103,410	
Beef, "	Quarters	55,446	23,217	
Beef, chilled	"	117,145	113,439	
DENMARK:				
Exports of bacon a/c/	1,000 lbs.	8,400	7,900	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce.

b/ Week ending Saturday following date indicated.

c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated.

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